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THE ALUMNI
QUARTERLY

THE ALUMNI
QUARTERLY
OF THE
ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY

VOLUME IX.

MAY, 1920

NUMBER 2

The Alumni Quarterly

of the
ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY

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This Magazine is published in the months of February, May, August and November.

Subscription price One Dollar. Single copies 30 cents.

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The Alumni Quarterly

OF THE I. S. N. U.

Volume IX

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SOME SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE SMALL COMMUNITY

H. A. Bone, Rural Education Department.

Since man is gregarious he cannot secure his greatest happiness nor attain his fullest measure of development without associating with his fellows. Just as those forms of animal life which seem best fitted to survive have done so by assembling in herds or flocks or swarms or by hunting in packs, so those tribes and races of men which have survived and advanced have done so by association in groups. Their rate and amount of advance are measured by the extent to which they have learned the laws of group association.

There is a normal size for the most efficient pack. A pack with two or three members may not secure the advantages of group action. It does not have sufficient numbers. On the other hand, a pack numbering several scores may be too large to accomplish its purpose and must be broken into smaller units. There is a maximum and a minimum which limit the size best suited for efficiency in a group.

A study of almost any aggregation of men reveals the fact that there are certain permanent needs which can be met satisfactorily only by association in groups. Among these interests are marketing and trade, health, recreation, sociability, politics, education, and religion. What is the size of group which may by co-operation satisfy these needs?

Evidently, the family is too small. It cannot have its own market. It cannot support a store. It can practice personal hygiene, but its health is affected by the health of its neighbors. No matter how congenial the relationship between members of the family may be, they, at times, desire outside associations for recreation and sociability. No matter if the family may be financially so situated as to secure the best tutors for the children, it cannot have a good school with only the children of the family circle as pupils. The stimulus of numbers is lacking. The same may be said of worship. Even in families where formal daily worship is conducted, the instinct is to supplement this with worship in a larger

group. The family group is one of the most important in a civilized society, but it is not all-sufficing.

The same may be said of the neighborhood. It cannot support a trading center. It does not have a sufficient number of children of the same age to form classes of the size suitable for the best instruction, hence cannot provide the most efficient educational facilities. A neighborhood cannot support a pastor and a church. It cannot support a health officer. It has not sufficient numbers to satisfy fully the recreational and social urge. The neighborhood cannot approach that self-sufficiency which characterizes an efficient social group. It can satisfy some needs which the family cannot, but it does not have the resources in numbers and capital to form a comparatively self-sufficing social unit.

On the other hand, a group may include too many for efficiency. A church of fifteen members is too small, but a church of fifteen hundred members is probably too large. A class of three or four is too small but a class of sixty is unwieldy. A neighborhood may not support a health nurse, but a county scatters her efforts among too many people. A neighborhood may not support a high school, but a city may be compelled to crowd students into one school to the point where the student receives little personal attention. The law of diminishing returns is operative in social life as in economic life. Up to a certain point the social efficiency of a group is increased by numbers, but beyond a certain point additional numbers necessitate the multiplication of institutions with the same purpose which leads to division into groups and results in certain disadvantages.

The group with sufficient numbers to form a social unit, that is, which is large enough to have its own trading center, its own school, its own church, its own recreation and sociability center, is neither the family nor the neighborhood, but a COMMUNITY. The small community, then, is an aggregation of people so situated geographically and with means of communication and travel sufficiently developed, to enable them to come together for group co-operation. They must also include sufficient numbers to be able to support their own school, church, postoffice, market, and library, and to provide for recreation, sociability, and culture. When an aggregation of people reaches numbers sufficiently large to necessitate a duplication of these institutions, it begins to assume the characteristics of a large community, or city.

The census of 1910 showed that there were about 2,500 cities in the United States with a total population of about 46,000,000 people. The remaining 54,000,000 inhabitants lived in small communities numbering about 44,000,000 people in the open country and 10,000,000 in towns and villages of less than 2,500 inhabitants. A few of these small communities are mining camps, factory-owned towns, educational institution centers, and residential suburbs. The vast majority, however, are country towns and villages with the surrounding open country. This type of community may well be termed a rural community.*

Historically, the small rural community began with the pioneer family followed by the pioneer neighborhood. It is commendable that even the pioneer neighborhood established its one-room school and often its "meeting-house" for religious purposes, although religious services were often held in the homes of the neighborhood. However, as more families came and more neighborhoods formed, it became possible by the co-operation of neighborhoods to have a store and a post-office, and the organization of social life upon a community basis began to supplant neighborhood effort. The store and the post-office became the site for a village. The village became the political center, the trading center and the mail center. Sometimes the church was built in the town, but often left in the open country. The little town gradually became the social center.

Probably for a number of years there was only one church. Usually, however, people of slightly different beliefs felt that they must have their own church and church societies began to multiply. Not infrequently after a time the village began to feel itself different from, and somewhat in advance of, the open country which called it into existence and upon which it depended for its sustenance. Sometimes the villager assumed a patronizing attitude toward the country man, which the latter was quick to resent and there was a feeling of unlikeness of class totally unlike the democratic spirit of the early days when the community was in its infancy. There is less class feeling in the small rural community today than twenty years ago. The country neighborhood church is dying out, the neighborhood one-room school persists, and in many respects the so-

*The term "rural community" as used in this paper is applied to communities of not more than 2,500 population, which have agriculture as their basic industry. The village and country towns which have grown out of the needs of the farming region and which still depend primarily upon the surrounding open country are still a part of the rural community, their people are spoken of as "rural population," and the child of these communities as the "rural child."

cial possibilities of the small rural community are as undeveloped as they were a generation ago.

In the meantime, cities have sprung up with their attendant and insistent problems which call for co-operative action. Cities learned that by combining forces in community action they could secure better material conveniences and those social satisfactions and advances which mark progress in civilization. The city has its problems and always will have. It is doubtful if, because of its size, it can ever most successfully offer the more normal satisfactions of life, but the fact remains that through co-operative action it has come more nearly developing its social resources to the limit than has the small rural community. The fact that cities are increasing in population faster than the small community, yet have the lower birth-rate, and the fact that the small community is losing many of its most progressive young men and women to the city indicates that the city offers something which at least seems more attractive to these young people than their small community affords.

It is generally known that health conditions are improving more rapidly in cities than in small communities. Taking the general average for the entire United States, cities have lowered their death rate 7.1 points since 1800, while the death-rate in the small communities has fallen only 2.5 points in the same time. A number of large cities show a lower death rate than the adjoining rural districts. New York City, for example, in 1913 showed a death rate of 13.7 per thousand people, while the open country and country towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants had a death rate of 15.8. Other cities of the state with 2,500 population and upwards had a rate of 14.8.

The recent investigations of a committee of the National Educational Association showed that rural children lead in 17 out of 23 of the common defects and ailments of childhood, equal the city children in three, and fall below the city child in only three instances. In other words the rural child with plenty of fresh air and better natural surroundings suffers more physical afflictions and is allowed to grow to maturity with more defects, most of which are possible of correction, than the city child who lives in less healthful natural surroundings. This is true because the city has learned to look after the health of its children through community effort.

Investigations show that typhoid, influenza, dysentery, miscellaneous diseases of the stomach, and paralysis are more common among rural people than among urban. Better sanitation, and better preparation of food

have made the city more healthful than the country, so far as the prevalence of the diseases mentioned are concerned, in the face of the fact that it has its homes more crowded and does not have the advantages of fresh eggs, vegetables, etc., which are common in the country.

As to mental health in rural communities, several investigations indicate that feeble-mindedness is more common there than in the city. Economic and social pressure have tended to eliminate the feeble-minded, or to prevent their having offspring. Rural communities have permitted them to reproduce and perpetuate themselves through their unfortunate offspring. Statistics including the entire country, show that insanity is more commonly a result of urban life, but a number of investigations show that it is too common in rural life where it might be prevented by social measures. The Georgia Club studies state that "80 to 90 per cent of inmates of insane asylums are wives and daughters of farmers." One of the Ohio state hospitals for the insane reports that 67 per cent of the women were from the country. The life of the farm woman has been one of drudgery, unrelieved by recreation or change of scene. On many farms all of the latest labor saving machinery is for the farmer's use. His wife must still do her work with the inconveniences of one or two generations past.

Space will not permit an extended discussion of the moral health of the small community. Reports studied show that the open country furnishes the fewest boys and girls to institutions for delinquency. The small town furnishes the most in proportion to its population—more than the city. Farm boys and girls have their time occupied with home duties. The city furnishes more opportunities for work for boys and girls, and play centers, boy scout troops, and other agencies look after their leisure time. The small town has not the jobs nor does it make sufficient community effort for organized recreation. Many farm owners leave the farm for the country town to send their children to school only to find the advantages of the school are offset by the disadvantage of idle hours after school and during vacation.

The small town also leads in the number of cases of sex immorality, with the lowest number coming from the open country. Investigations seem to verify the familiar statement that "God made the country, man made the city, but the devil made the small town." Better roads and the automobile are linking up the open country with the small town and unless they get together upon a community basis, the small town will not improve

morally and the open country will sink to about the same level. The city has its Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s and other agencies for directing the recreational and social activities of its young people into safer channels. The small community does very little to solve this problem. Its unregulated pool rooms with its "pool hall gang," its unchaperoned gatherings of young people, and its "dirty dozen" receive little notice from the community. What attention is given is usually of a repressive nature rather than constructive.

The educational problem of the small community cannot be extensively treated in this paper. It may be said in passing that the one-room school of the old neighborhood days still persists in the open country, and that the village and country town seek to imitate the city in shaping their curriculums and methods of teaching rather than to develop a type of school adapted to the agricultural community. Rapid changes, however, are taking place in rural community education. There is a growing conviction that the entire community must pool its educational efforts and resources for a community school and that the new community school must be distinctive in its methods and course of study, that the city school adapted to the industrial and commercial activities of the city is not the type of school for the rural community.

About 12,000 communities in the United States have abolished their one-room school and organized community schools. Where they have been careful to follow community boundaries and have included the entire community, they have been a success. Where they have included areas not naturally within their community or where the area included only two or three neighborhoods rather than a true community, some difficulties and dissatisfactions have resulted. It is essential that the natural psychic and geographic center be determined and that the boundaries include only those people who naturally gather at this center. The boundary of the community school district is most satisfactory when it is co-terminous with the trade, recreational, mail, and religious boundaries.

The movement toward centralization of schools is most rapid in the states which established it soonest, which indicates that it is considered a success. Some states, Illinois for instance, have seen the benefits of community effort as applied to high schools, but are slow to give the boys and girls below the high school the same advantages. This is manifestly unfair, since the elementary school period, the basis of all subsequent advance, is the most important of all. However, the fact that at least half

of the community schools now in operation have come into existence within the last three years, while the other half were fifty years in the making, seems to indicate that the next few years will bring a rapid improvement in the educational advantages of the rural community.

Another problem of the small community is that of keeping a sufficient number of the able and progressive young people in the home community to insure a future sturdy stock for further progress. This is one of the most serious conditions which the rural community has to confront. Some of the best blood of the open country and small town goes to the city, leaving the small community without the leadership and stimulus of more active individuals.

The economic urge takes two classes. First, there are some who desire and are capable of securing the larger economic prizes of the city. They are "city-minded" and, while they are a loss, they are not the class which would be most helpful to the small community, because, not being satisfied there, they would not be elements of strength. Second, to succeed on a farm or to manage a business in a small town demands more initiative and intelligence than some of the young people of the small community have. They may get along in a factory or behind a ribbon counter where the work is simple and is laid out for them. They are adapted to work which does not require much forethought and they can be taught to do tasks of a mechanical nature. It is probably just as well for the rural community that these young people go to the city. They can do a needed work there, although they add to its problems.

Unfortunately, however, there are two classes leaving the small community which it cannot afford to lose. First, there are the young men and women who prefer the small community but who have no capital and find it increasingly difficult to work into a business for themselves. Many boys, for instance, who prefer agriculture, some even who take an agricultural course and are well qualified by taste and training to be successful farmers and to be an asset to any community, see little prospect of owning a farm. The day when a young man may start as a hired farm laborer, save enough to become a tenant and ultimately a farm owner, is rapidly passing. A solution is not offered here, but a method must be found whereby a penniless young man with the inclination, ability, and training to make a success of farming may be saved to the community which most needs him and where he may secure the most satisfaction from life. It may be said in passing that this is not a problem impossible

of solution. Space does not permit a statement of some of the plans under consideration, but some are now in successful operation.

Another class, and it is a large one, is made up of those who are "rural minded" and who prefer life in the small community, but who miss the library, the lectures, the recreational, social, and cultural opportunities which the city offers and the small community lacks. The small community is not socially attractive because it has made little effort to develop its resources and now it has lost many of the people who might have made it so, leaving a dearth of leaders with initiative and new ideas to start movements for community betterment.

In the beginning of this article the statement was made that for effective social life a group must have sufficient numbers to be able, when combining, to support its own trading center and be comparatively self-sufficing in providing for educational, recreational, social, and cultural needs.

The small community is such a group. It is neither too large nor too small. It is large enough to finance movements for its own welfare and has numbers sufficient to furnish the different kinds of ability necessary to forward various forms of community work, and it has enough people to make a stimulating working group. It is not so large that personal contacts cannot be established, nor is a multiplication of institutions of the same kind necessary. There is considerable evidence that it is the most normal-sized known social group, and most capable of bringing the richest returns that can be secured through human associations not satisfied by the family. The failure of the small community to do this is not because of anything inherent in the community as a group but rather in the failure to mobilize its possibilities. It has not attempted to direct and to control its environment in the interest of a better social order. In fact there are those who fail to recognize that there is a science of social relationships just as there are discoverable principles of political life, or of business, of engineering, or of medicine. But more and more we are coming to the conclusion that there are principles which govern our social relationships, that we must discover and apply these, and that it is possible in this way to control our social environment just as we control and utilize the forces of nature.

Some of the reasons for the retarded development of the small community may be pointed out.

First, it has not recognized the advantage of combined community action over that of the individual or small group. The individual, the neighborhood, the small club, and the church society have their places, but the greatest efficiency is attained only when these are federated and organized for co-operation in carrying out a measure for the good of the whole community. This was illustrated by the success of war activities carried forward through community organization.

Second, it has not always recognized what constitutes a community. The open country surrounding the town is sometimes termed a community; others refer to the village as a community. A neighborhood is frequently called a community. Some attempts have been made to reconstruct social life with one of these as a basis. The concept presented by this paper is that these are not communities but fractions of communities. There is considerable evidence that attempts at reconstruction with these smaller units have not been permanently successful. It is necessary that a clear concept of what constitutes a small community be established and that organization for community betterment must include the entire group.

Third, often there is a duplication of organizations with the same purpose, each being too small to do effective service either for its own membership or for the community. Most small communities are over-churched. The small one-room country school is expensive and not efficient.

Fourth, religious denominational rivalry may prevent co-operation for community welfare. Sect loyalty is sometimes stronger than community loyalty, and sect competition consumes energy which should be turned into channels for community betterment.

Fifth, there is lack of a community program for the future. Most small communities drift. There is need for a survey of present assets and needs and a constructive program of community objectives set up extending into the future, with plans and organizations for reaching these objectives.

Sixth, easy means of communication are necessary in order to enable the members of the community to assemble for group activities. Good roads are a necessary prerequisite to better social life in an agricultural community, and many of these will never get out of the ruts and mud of social stagnation and unattractiveness until they lift themselves out of the ruts and mud of their roads.

Seventh, in many communities there are a few oftentimes well meaning but conservative individuals who oppose anything new. To them the established order is sacred and they cannot conceive of anything better. In opposing projects for community welfare, these well-meaning conservatives are joined by a man of another type who reminds the community-minded people that he is a "heavy taxpayer," and implies that, because of this fact, his interests are the first to be guarded. Frequently he is the community's *heavy burden* as well as its *heavy taxpayer*, as the only contribution he makes to the community is what is wrenched from him in the form of taxes.

Eighth, the rural community is not accustomed to the idea of taxing itself for community welfare projects. The city is. Its tax rate would alarm most small community taxpayers. There is usually more per capita wealth in the small community than in the city and there is no reason why it should not have the best school, the best church, the best recreation center and the best of almost everything which group life affords, if it were willing to pay for them. The residents of a rural county in Kansas grumbled because the county officers spent in one year \$340 for public health, yet the people of that county spent individually \$100,000 for patent medicines alone. That amount would have put a visiting nurse and a physical director into every community, given medical and dental inspection to every school child, with funds to build one gymnasium a year, and yet have saved money. Evidently the small community does not always spend its money wisely.

Ninth, the small community too often lacks leadership. Its imitation of a city type of school has directed the eyes of its young people toward the city. Its lack of economic or social attractiveness has failed to hold them. Its young women have gone to normal schools and colleges to prepare themselves for teaching. Instead of the home community offering them inducements to come home and add the benefit of their training and culture to the assets of the community, it has allowed the city to secure them. In many, many instances this was unnecessary. Had the small community advanced its tax rate to equal that of the city, the latter could not have been a competitor. If, instead of trying to make five churches grow where only one can grow well, the small community would combine its struggling sects into one church, city churches would not be able to attract the strongest ministers to themselves. Here again, the small community could have the best if it were willing to pay for it.

Tenth, some small communities have accepted the convention that they are slow, unattractive, disadvantaged, and always will be, hence it is of no use to try. They assume that the most fortunate people were born in the city, which is the only place where life is really lived. They have no morale. Other communities have no vision of community possibilities and proudly boast that theirs is the best community in the country, although they know little of what any other community may be doing. They lack standards. Each is in a difficult position for advancement, but there is more hope of the former than the latter. It is a good thing to know one's shortcomings, and it is fine to have faith in one's own community. The next thing is to do something about it.

Eleventh, some communities are handicapped by being composed of different races, a difficulty not easy to overcome. Members of the same race but of different nationalities find it difficult to combine for community betterment. There is a type of American who feels superior to the Swede or the German or the Jew and does not hesitate to show it. On the other hand the foreigner, especially of the first generation, is sensitive to the fact that he is a foreigner and finds it difficult to associate with his new neighbors. Here is our Americanization problem and it is a two-sided one. Americanization of the foreigner involves the socialization of a good many Americans as well as teaching the foreigner the English language. Association in community life on a democratic basis is the best movement yet discovered to secure national solidarity.

Twelfth, people with a very great inequality in the possession of material goods do not co-operate so well as those who associate more nearly on a basis of equality. Some small communities have a few families with more wealth than the average of the community and each finds something of a class chasm to be bridged. The average citizen does not feel himself to be the social equal of his more wealthy neighbor. He is sensitive about it and shows it. On the other hand the more wealthy resident may himself admit that he and his family are a little superior to the average and they may seek their associations outside the community. Lack of co-operation for community betterment is the result. Fortunately these extremes are not as yet so common in the small communities as in the cities.

Thirteenth, frequently the village or town measures its enterprise by its increase in population, forgetful that it is not the large size of the group but the quality of its life which shows enterprise of the highest type. Economics limits the size any town may reach in population. There is

no limit to the abundant satisfactions of the finer sort which may be secured in the small community. And supplying these is one of the certain means of increasing population of the most desirable kind. A good school, a strong church, a well selected library, provision for wholesome forms of entertainment and recreation, and a democratic spirit of fellowship and fraternalism attract the type of people who are an asset to a community because they have social worth.

Fourteenth, the rural community has not recognized the value of recreation and sociability. The moving picture, the theatre, the concert, the lecture and entertainment courses, the library, the organizations for parties, the dance halls, and the gymnasiums are in the city. Older people may become atrophied until they think little of social gatherings and entertainments, but that is not normal. The sociability instinct is strong in the young people and they tend to go where they can satisfy it. No amount of economic prosperity in the socially unattractive community will satisfy normal human beings. It is not the blackness of the soil so much as the whiteness of the people which makes a community a desirable place in which to live.

Churches have attempted to supply parties and entertainment for young people, and where there is only one church it has succeeded in doing so. In communities with several churches and consequent small numbers, however, the group is too small. The members have formed associations outside their own church group which renders a limited group gathering unsatisfactory.

In other communities the high school building has been designed and built with a view to using it as a community center. This is a logical plan, as the building belongs to the public. Too often, however, the responsibility for supervising the use of the building by the public is placed upon the already burdened teachers.

Another plan is to build a community house planned especially for public uses. Some of these are very complete, having a memorial hall, auditorium, game rooms, a library and reading room, two or three committee rooms used by Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, etc., a bowling alley, a swimming pool, a kitchen so arranged with the gymnasium that community dinners may be served, a room for the town officers, another for the community nurse, rest rooms for mothers when through their shopping, and arrangements for almost all activities a community might have. The difficulty is to provide a management of such a building and arrange for the various activities.

In most communities the school is the least expensive and the easiest to administer as a community center. It already has a building and it has a managing board. A little forethought in planning a building will make it possible at little extra expense to adapt it to community use.

There is evidence that many small communities are determined to preserve the lessons of community organization discovered in the prosecution of war activities and apply them in efforts for community betterment. The most effective plan seems to be some form of community council.

This council is made up of representatives of every organization in the community. In the typical small rural community this would include every church, every Sunday school, young people's society, fraternal organization, secret society, the young men's athletic club, every board of school directors, the township and village officials, farm bureau, home bureau, women's club, parent-teachers' association, labor union, the principal of the school, a teacher, student representative of the high school, commercial club, farmers' elevator company, etc.

The first work of the council would be to take an inventory of the community with a view to determining its needs. These needs could be grouped and a report made to a general community meeting, preferably at a community dinner, to which every one was invited. Here permanent organization could be made and work started as directed by the community meeting. The council would constitute the planning and executive body, through its committees, which would probably include the following: education, roads and sidewalks, health, safety and sanitation, music, sociability, games and sports, entertainment, material improvements (new depot, public park, observance of national holidays, boys' and girls' interests, public morality, etc., etc. Regular council meetings would be held and, less frequently, meetings of the entire community.

When rural communities organize upon a community basis and in some such manner as indicated, a solution will be readily found to solve the problems which confront it. Such a community will soon be able to offer attractions which will bind its young people to it and the older people will again see visions of service and of community possibilities which the chase for the dollar has almost obscured.

Through its community council it will manage its own motion picture theatre, stage its own home-talent plays, community pageants, fairs, May festivals, concerts, parties, field days, etc., in which all take part and

secure the benefit of actual participation instead of depending upon commercialized entertainment of which they are only spectators. Their young people will not be tempted to take long automobile trips to distant questionable road-houses or to city cabarets, or to witness in a passive way the activities of cities when in their own community they may develop their own powers and initiative by planning and participating in their own entertainments. In this way, the current of community life will run warm and virile, and will supply the finest satisfactions which answer the deep fundamental needs of human life.

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE

The Normal University campus, which has witnessed many scenes of serious import and many of joyous festivity, never before was the scene of any occasion of more solemn significance than that of Monday afternoon, when a formal recognition was taken of the service and sacrifice of Normal University men and women in the great world war. In the presence of a company of several hundred people the ceremonies were held for folding up the service flags of the university and its several departments, and at the same time the formal dedication of a great boulder on which is a bronze tablet memorializing the fourteen I. S. N. U. men who gave up their lives in the war.

The university orchestra, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Fay, rendered two selections introducing the services of the hour. The Girls' Glee Club, under the leadership of Prof. Westhoff, then sang, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." Then followed the singing of "Flanders Field" by Richard V. Lindsey, who later in the program also sang "Stars of Gold."

Prof D. C. Ridgley, who was himself in the educational service of the

army overseas, made an address in which he dwelt upon the significance of the service flag. He then read the figures showing the extent of active service by men and women of the Normal University.

Today on the large flag there are 675 stars, 14 of which are gold. These stars represent the service of 455 men who served in the army, 81 who served in the navy, 20 who served in the marine corps, 72 who were in the aviation, both military and naval, 14 women nurses, one Red Cross relief worker, and 32, the nature of whose service is not known.

The boulder had been covered during the earlier part of the service by the different service flags of the university and its departments. These flags were reverently folded by women from the university and high school, and they will be placed in a permanent case for preservation.

The names on the tablet are: William Auth, Ralph Barron, C. Nolan Smith, Earl Ralph Hart, Louis Eddy Davis, Rolf Leo McManus, Howard Henry Hardy, Doy William Skinner, Maurice James Peters, William Roy Hinthonre, Arlington Joyce Jolly, Robert Benjamin Huffman, Edmund White Sutherland, Arthur Wilhelm Niedermeyer.

THE ALUMNI

Mrs. Martha Knight Adam, '72, fell and broke her wrist. She is recovering as rapidly as could be expected.

Mrs. Flora Lewis Rosenberg, '83, of Phoenix, Arizona, was in Normal recently. She has gone to New York to visit her daughter Ethel, '07, and son Earl, '09, who are attending Teachers' College at Columbia this year.

Word has been received of the death of Mr. S. D. Magers, '86, but no particulars have been learned.

Miss Cora Philbrook, '89, has returned from Florida, where she spent the winter.

Mr. John A. H. Keith, '94, has been very ill with appendicitis, but is much better now.

Mrs. Mary McWherter Williams, '99, was in Normal recently. Her mother returned to Idaho with her.

Mrs. Helen Wells Baylies, '99, is now living in Normal. Her husband is pastor of the Normal Baptist church. They have four daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Jones of Brooklyn, New York, are the parents of a boy, Walter Royal Jones, Jr., born March 15. Mr. Jones graduated from I. S. N. U. in '02.

Mrs. Ira B. McMurtry, '04, expects to attend the Alumni reunion in June.

Mrs. Rose Myers Bell, '05, passed away in March. She was stricken with paralysis last November and was confined to her bed from that time until her death. Her husband passed away last October. She leaves one little girl.

Eloise Jessie Bloom, the six-months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bloom, died April 10. Little Eloise was recovering from an attack of whooping cough when bronch-

ial pneumonia developed and caused her death. Mrs. Bloom was Miss Ora Milliken, '06.

Miss Sylvia Smith, '07, who went to Albuquerque, New Mexico, last December, reports that her health is slowly improving.

Mrs. Chester C. Dillon passed away in February. Mrs. Dillon was Miss Pearl McNeil. She graduated from the Normal High School in '06, and attended the University. Mr. Dillon, '08, is teaching in Birmingham, Ala.

Miss Geraldine Cartmell, '08, of Portland, Oregon, was called to Illinois by the death of her father. Miss Cartwell has not been teaching this year because of poor health.

Mrs. Florence Fuller Wetlaufer, '08, is living in Oelwein, Iowa, but not teaching, as was stated in the last Quarterly. She has four children.

Mr. Loren B. Curry, '10, who for the past year has been advertising manager of the Bloomington branch of the Moline Plow Company, has recently taken a position as assistant advertising manager of the Hart-Parr Company, of Charles City, Iowa.

The Rev. R. W. Nelson and Mrs. Edith Mathis Nelson, '10, have a daughter, born in March. This is their first child.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wiles, both of '11, are the parents of a baby boy, born Feb. 1. This is their third child. Mrs. Wiles was Miss Cecil Root. They are living in E. Grand Forks, Minn.

Miss Claire Foster, '11, is head teacher to a group of sixty defective children in West Duluth, Minn. She teaches physical training and manual training and supervises the work of the other three teachers. She

expects to teach the same type of children at Columbia this summer.

Miss Mary A. Bell, '11, is slowly regaining her health at the Agnes Memorial Sanitarium, Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Charles Blue, '12, hopes to come to the States some time soon. He is now at Surigao, Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

Lieut. Howard Johnson, '13, has received his discharge from the army and will go to Butte, Mont., where he will resume his law practice. He fell from his air plane and suffered a badly shattered elbow.

Mrs. Leota Brown Gates, '13, and son have gone to State College, Penn., where Mr. Gates is teaching.

Mrs. Hattie Diemer Monson, '13, is located at Stonington, Illinois, where her husband is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Monson is president of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of Springfield District, Illinois Conference.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Parret are parents of a son. Mrs. Parret was Miss Cynthia Rieck, '15.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Lovelock, of Pontiac, are the parents of two little daughters, Virginia Ann and Patricia Jean. Mrs. Lovelock was formerly Miss Lula Stout, '15.

H. L. Cooke, '15, was coach of the Decatur basket ball team that won the district tournament held at Decatur.

Miss Alice Gasaway, '16, is attending Wellesley this year. She took the part of Judge Botal in "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife." The Wellesley College News says: "Her acting was something seldom surpassed on the Barn Stage." She also was on the debating team against Vassar and Holyoke. She is consid-

ered one of the best debaters Wellesley ever had. Following the debate the contestants were given a twelve-day trip to an island resort near Boston.

Mr. Edgar Vanneman, '16, who is connected with the Belt Insurance Company, is in Pittsburg, Pa., on a business trip. Mrs. Vanneman and son are visiting in Normal.

Miss Esther Johnson, '16, is seriously ill at the Brokaw Hospital. She had influenza early in the year and her condition is thought to be partly due to that.

Lieut. Willard Carl Smith, B. Ed. '16, is in Reval, Russia. He says, "I got out of the army last September 8th, and came into the American Red Cross for some experience in Public Health and Sanitation. I set out from Berlin on Christmas Eve for Narva on the Bolshevik front, not far from Petrograd. The fighting ended, officially, on January 3rd, and from then on we have been dealing with the epidemic of typhus, which has been sweeping the White Russian North West Army." "Pipe Organ" does not know when he will return to the States.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Eusey, both of '16, are the parents of a daughter. Mrs. Eusey was Miss Leta Billings. They live in Port Huron, Mich.

Miss Anna Belle Harper, '17, finished her school work for the B. Ed. degree at the end of the winter term. She was operated on for appendicitis on March 16. She is now substituting for Miss Thompson, who is ill at Brokaw. Mrs. Harper, Miss Harper's mother, fell and broke her left leg while alighting from the street car. She is improving slowly.

Miss Grace Butler, '17, and Mr. Eugene B. Fitzgerald were married

at Holy Trinity Church recently. Mrs. Fitzgerald has been teaching at St. Joseph's Academy in Bloomington. They will make their home in Milwaukee.

Mr. Ignatius Taubeneck, '17, who is doing senior college work at I. S. N. U., has recently addressed audiences in several of the towns near Normal.

Miss Elsa Schilling, '17, is the Vidette editor.

Miss Mabel Jones, '17 and Mr. Noah Braden, '17, were united in marriage April 1. Mr. Braden is the science instructor in the Normal school at Terre Haute, Ind.

Miss Eula Clayton, '17, and Mr. Myron Farley, both of Kempton, Illinois, were married in Bloomington on February 20th. They will reside on a farm near Kempton.

Miss Jennie Chambers, '17, died at her home at Metcalf, Illinois, February 11th, of pneumonia. Miss Chambers held the position of principal of the Greenview High School two years.

Miss Isabel Adam, '18, is back in school after an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Lewis Millman, '18, left school at the end of the winter term to teach history and civics in the Taylorville High School.

Miss Laura Fry, '18, is studying music at Northwestern University and is very enthusiastic about her work.

Miss Esther Goodknecht, '18, and Mr. Ralph W. French, were married at Kankakee on February 14th. They will reside on Stony Point Farm near Wenona, Illinois. Mr. French is a University of Illinois man and a very prosperous young farmer.

Kenneth Jones, '18, has been elected as superintendent at Wenona, Illinois, for next year.

Mr. Paul Huffington, '19, was given a raise in salary from 145 dollars a month to 173 dollars per month, the first of January.

Miss Ruth D. Cooper, '19, wrote a survey on "School Medical Inspection in Illinois," which appeared in the February issue of "School and Home Education."

Miss Cora I. Botts, B.Ed., '19, is teaching in the high school at Tompson Falls, Montana.

DR. EDMUND JAMES

Dr. Edmund J. James, '73, late president of the University of Illinois, is spending a short time with a son in Texas. He is on his way to California after a winter in Florida.

About two years ago, Dr. James suffered a physical breakdown, and although given a long leave of absence from the presidency for the recuperation of his health, he decided last winter to resign as head of the University.

It is sincerely hoped by his many friends that the beneficent climate of California will do for Dr. James what it has done for many others—restore him to normal health and send him back to Illinois with recovered bodily strength and vigor.

ALUMNI REUNION

Committees are at work here at the I. S. N. U., perfecting arrangements for entertaining all those who we hope will come to the Alumni Reunion on Wednesday, June 9th. Letters are also being received from enthusiastic Alumni all over the country, telling of their plans to be

here, and sending their good wishes. Every indication points to an exceptionally successful gathering.

DR. JOHN W. COOK

Dr. John W. Cook, '65, so long president of the DeKalb Normal School, is now a resident of Chicago. His address is 5644 Kimbark Avenue.

A recent request for news of his present condition for publication in the Quarterly brought the following reply, which his many associates, co-workers, and friends will be glad to read. They will, indeed, rejoice to learn that he is surely getting back to his customary good health.

The Chicago Club would not know how to carry out the program at its annual meeting were not our genial "John W." present radiating heartiness and good cheer with every handshake. Here is the note:

Dear Mrs. Cook:

Finding that my duties at De Kalb were becoming too heavy, I submitted my resignation to take effect August first, 1919. On the twenty-seventh of July, I was suddenly stricken with nervous prostration. I was confined to my bed for several weeks. About the last of August I was removed to a Chicago Sanitarium, where I remained for two weeks. Early in September we came to our home here and from that time to the present we have been here. For the first two or three months I made slight gain. There were periods of extreme exhaustion which kept me closely housed. Since the beginning

of the new year I have made material gain. I am now able to be about, but not yet strong enough to do much except for short periods. I am hoping to make more noticeable improvement with the coming of spring. I am entertaining the hope that I can be at Normal at the reunion, but must await with such patience as I can command the issue of events. I have not yet attempted anything in the way of addresses.

Cordially yours,
JOHN W. COOK.

MR. COOK'S BIRTHDAY

Our Mr. John W. Cook had a birthday on April 20th. Among the many who remembered it were eighteen friends in Normal, who had been associated with him while he was president of the Illinois State Normal University. We sent him an envelope of birthday greetings and a box of flowers.

As is well known, Mr. Cook is still a prisoner because of a breakdown in health, caused by overwork.

He is using what time his nurse allows him, for answering each note. His messages are as welcome and as helpful as ever. Most important is the word, "I feel that I should like to spend the rest of my time in preaching the gospel of rest. Do not permit anything to interfere with your vacation time."

Very many of us have cause to be thankful for Mr. Cook's friendship, and very many may benefit still further by this latest advice.

PROGRAM FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK

LIST OF EVENTS FOR THE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT WEEK

The events of commencement week at the University have all been arranged and are announced below. This is the 61st annual commencement of the school. The dates are June 4 to June 10th. The program is as follows:

President's Reception

To Senior Class and Faculty, Friday, June fourth, eight p. m.; Fell Hall.

Union Meeting

Philadelphian and Wrightonian Societies, Saturday, June fifth, eight p. m.

Baccalaureate Address

Sunday, June sixth, ten-thirty a. m., President David Felmley. Auditorium.

Annual Address Before Christian Associations

Sunday, June sixth, three p. m.

Dean O. L. Manchester.

Concert by University Choral Society.

Junior Reception to Senior Class

Monday, June seventh, seven-thirty p. m. Fell Hall.

Annual Spring Festival

Tuesday, June eighth, six-thirty p. m. University campus.

Class Reunions

Class of 1860.

Class of 1870.

Class of 1880.

Class of 1890.

Class of 1900.

Class of 1910.

Class of 1914.

Class of 1915.

Class of 1917.

Class of 1919.

Wednesday, June ninth, two p. m. Main building.

The Chicago-Normal Club is also planning a reunion to be held in Normal on June 9th, and 10th.

Senior-Jester Play

The County Chairman. Wednesday, June ninth, eight-fifteen p. m. Auditorium.

Graduating Exercises

Thursday, June tenth, ten a. m.

Address, "Are the Schools Building the Republic"—Dean Harvey C. Minnich, Teachers' College, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Presentation of Diplomas

Hon. Charles L. Capen, State Normal School Board. Auditorium.

Annual Alumni Dinner

Thursday, June tenth, twelve-thirty p. m. Dining room, Fell Hall.

Graduating Exercises — University High School

Thursday, June tenth, eight-fifteen p. m. Auditorium.

The graduating classes and faculty cordially invite you to attend these exercises.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE QUARTER

WRIGHTONIA

The society has at present the following officers: H. E. Underbrink, President; Clarence Rosell, Vice-President; Mabel Hopkins, Secretary; Nelle Peters, Assistant Secretary; Eula Underbrink, Treasurer; Walter Gray, Assistant Treasurer.

The Spring term was opened with a joint meeting of the two societies. Mr. James gave a very interesting chalk talk and in addition to this the societies enjoyed several musical numbers. Wrightonia has enjoyed many very excellent programs this Spring.

Because of the many demands made for the week-end evenings by the various organizations in the school, and also because everyone is very busy participating in these many functions, the student council suggested that the two societies meet on alternate Saturday evenings. The matter was taken up by the societies and voted on favorably. For the rest of the school year Wrightonia will meet on the Saturday evenings of the odd numbered weeks of the term.

At present the society is very busy preparing a part for the Stunt Show which is to be given soon, under the Auspices of the Varsity Club. We are making every effort to win that loving cup.

PHILADELPHIA

The Spring term opened with Miss Dorothy Rodman as President. The first meeting of the term found Phil Hall filled with enthusiastic onlookers, part of the crowd consisted of our friends the Wrightonians. This audience was kept in a roar of laughter watching the comic figures

appear on the screen, as they were produced by the magic hand of Mr. James. Stunts, speeches, debates, readings, solos and the latest 1920 performances have brought the crowds to Phil Hall on Saturday nights.

At the present time we see Phil Hall "lit up" until late hours in the evening. The loyal Phils are up there practicing for the coming Stunt Show. Wait and see Philadelphia get the first place as usual!

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

At the beginning of each term we find a marked increase in the membership of the Women's Athletic Association. Our new members are: Maud Buzzard, Irene Brereton, Anna Maloney, Pauline Powell, Jessie Lusher, Charolette Michaelson, Virginia Vogt and Helen Laux. This means that these girls have successfully earned twenty points and were considered such girls as would benefit the association.

During the evening of the initiation the girls were blindfolded and led around to various parts of the campus. Then individual stunts such as Egyptian dances, extemporaneous speeches, and vocal solos were produced. We soon discovered some very talented performers. After a few minutes, silence reigned over all, for you see every one was busily engaged with the eats.

The members of the association owe much to Miss Ruth Glassow of the department of physical education, who is their advisor. It was through her that the association was started. She has always been willing to offer suggestions and to help in anyway possible.

THE VARSITY CLUB

The Varsity club is out for men for the coming school year. Each man is leaving this year with the slogan, "Get a man." The Club asks each of you alumni to help in this most worthy undertaking. The Varsity men are writing to the recent alumni in the state to enlist their co-operation, but it is highly possible that our mailing list is not complete; hence, will you kindly consider this squib to each loyal Varsity Club Alumnus, which includes all I. S. N. U. Alumni, to assist in this "more-men" project for your Alma Mater? Now is the time to begin.

The Varsity Club has been doing things since it last had the privilege of appearing in the Alumni Quarterly. To show our appreciation of the members of the football team for the work and sacrifices they underwent for the University, the Varsity men tendered to them a five-course turkey banquet at the Woman's Exchange, December 4th. At the conclusion of the banquet "N's" were presented to the letter men by Coach Russell. The election of the captain for the 1920-1921 season in football resulted in Byron R. Moore being the honored man. Needless to say, peppy toasts were scattered throughout the banquet.

Due to the kindness of the residents of Fell Hall the club gave its formal dance of the year in Fell Hall, January 30th. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pringle, Miss O. Lillian Barton, Miss Eleanor Sheldon, Miss Maude Kettering. Some novel features in the way of refreshments and decorations added much to the success of the function.

The Varsity men, however, are in-

terested in other sorts of social activities than parties and banquets. As proof of this, the Club sponsored an entertainment given by the University of Illinois Concert Band, March 3rd. We think so highly of this superior band organization that we are in hopes of making the U. of I. Band Concert an annual treat for the University Community.

On April 27th, the Third Annual Founders' Day banquet is to be held in the Green Room of the Woman's Exchange. The banquet not only commemorates the founding of the organization, but gives formal recognition to the basketball squad which so definitely put I. S. N. U. on the map in that field of athletics this year, and to the men who won honor for themselves and for the institution by the degree of excellence they attained in the respective fields of debate, oratory and extempore speaking. These men are to be the guests of the Varsity Club at the banquet April 27th.

For May 21st, the Varsity men are promoting a stunt show of gigantic proportions. The program is to consist of five organization stunts and three individual stunts to be selected from the synopses presented at the try out on May 3rd. The Varsity Club will not compete in the organization contest, but will furnish the fillers between the numbers on the program. Cups to be the trophies.

The Club's activities for the year will be concluded by a "Well-Wishing Party" at the close of the term just before the members of the student body leave for the summer vacation.

Again the Varsity Club asks you to boost for a bigger I. S. N. U. next year.

SCIENCE CLUB**Officers 1919-1920**

President—Ralph H. Linkins.

Vice-President—Clifford W. Huffmaster.

Secretary-Treasurer,— Adelia M. Hyde.

Program 1919-1920

September 16th—

The Effect of the War on Boundary Lines and Map Study—Mr. Douglas C. Ridgley.

The Smith-Hughes Law—Miss Kiturah Parsons.

Nature Study—Miss Alice J. Patterson.

Immediate Changes in Science Predicted as Results of the Great War—Mr. Fred. D. Barber.

Recent Work in Plant Breeding—Mr. John L. Pricer.

The Effect of the War on Chemistry—Mr. Howard W. Adams.

The Agriculture of the Future—Mr. Ralph L. Eyman.

October 14th—

The Argonne Cemetery—Mr. Douglas C. Ridgley.

Human Geography of the War—Mr. Ignatius Taubeneck.

November 11th—

Bodily Effect of Pain, Hunger and Rage—Miss Anna M. Blake.

The Relation of the Weather to the Grain Trade—Mr. Lawrence W. Walker, an alumnus from Ridgeville, Ill. (This program was postponed on account of the Armistice Day celebration.)

January 27th.

Reports from Recent Scientific Meetings—Mr. John L. Pricer.

Report from the State Academy of Science Meeting—Mr. Clifford W. Huffmaster.

February 24th.

Detergents—Mr. Howard W. Adams.

A Recent Study in Army Records
—Mr. Ray G. Brown.

April 13th.

The Pedagogy of the Pre-adolescent—Mr. Ralph W. Pringle.

The Changing Measure of Success—
Mr. Richard V. Lindsey.

May 4th

Bacteria in Relation to Nitrogen and Legumes—Mr. Clyde W. Hudelson.

Project Agriculture in the High School—Mr. Seymour M. Current.

June 1st

Standardized Tests and Measurements in the High School Sciences—
Mr. Jerome G. Kuderna.

Review of Nitrogen Fixation in America—Mr. Henry E. Underbrink.

NATURE STUDY CLUB

The Nature Study Club started with a very low membership this year, but despite the lack of members interest has been exceptionally good. Many entertaining and instructive programs have been arranged by the program committee. Some subjects which have been very well treated are: "The Corn Disease Caused by the Fungus Fusarium" by Mr. Pricer; "Spiders" by Miss Patterson; "The Value of Nature Study to Teachers," Mr. Linkins, "The Use That Soldiers made of Nature Study," Mr. Taubeneck; "Interesting Birds I Have Known," Miss Underbrink, and "The Care and Protection of Trees" by Adelia Hyde. The club is planning a series of illustrated bird talks which will be given at the coming meetings. Because of heavy work, Miss Georgine Piper has been forced to resign the presidency. Miss Helen Mack has been elected to take her place. Miss Agnes Feely, formerly secretary of

the club, has finished her course and left I. S. N. U. The vacancy made by her departure has been filled by Edna McClure. At the last meeting of the club the membership was increased to almost its full number which is thirty.

COUNTRY LIFE CLUB

At the opening of school in the fall term the Country Life Club had not a single member, and an entirely new club had to be organized. The membership has been very small this year but some good programs have been put on. Subjects dealing with country life and schools in rural communities have been discussed by different members. At the next meeting two members will tell of the great work of Mrs. Harvey, of Kirksville, Mo., who took a country school of the poorest kind and completely re-organized it into a modern standard type.

Miss Able is president of the club and Miss Fitch secretary.

KINDERGARTEN CLUB

The Kindergarten Club was organized in 1917 and consists of faculty and student members. Its object is to promote a closer relation among the students of the department and to discuss problems relating to elementary education. Meetings are held each month.

During the past year one meeting was devoted to Child Welfare Work, another to the part that the kindergarten may take in the work of Americanization. Kindergarten legislation in the United States, and the need of better legislation in Illinois was discussed at another meeting. Miss Parham, librarian of Withers Library in Bloomington, gave an in-

teresting talk one evening on the Children's Department of the Public Library and Its Educational Advantages. Several social affairs were held during the year. Early in the fall a get-acquainted picnic was held in Miller Park. At another social affair, later in the year, several puppet plays were given by members of the club.

Officers of the club:

President—Beatrice Fisher.

Vice President—Catherine Wilson.

Secretary-Treasurer — Luella Ar-
ends.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB

About the middle of the fall term the students of the Commercial Department met, and elected officers for the year. Those elected were:

President—Paul D. Rollins.

Vice-President—Hector Huffman.

Secretary-Treasurer — Beryl Zim-
merman.

The club decided to hold monthly meetings. Such speakers as Mr. C. A. Burner, publisher and printer; Prof. C. F. Miller, Supt. of Normal Public Schools, have been secured.

The Commercial Club greets all Alumni.

THE LATIN CLUB

The latest addition to organizations whose activities supplement class work at I. S. N. U. is the Latin Club, which was organized during the winter term. It is the purpose of the club to promote interest in classical studies at I. S. N. U. and through its programs to bring to the attention of its members topics that will be of interest to them as teachers or in further study. The club hopes to have either as active or honorary members all those of the

University community who are actively interested in and in sympathy with the study of classical languages, literature and history.

The officers of the club are as follows:

President—Regina Connell.

Vice President—Marion Weaver.

Secretary-Treasurer — Pauline Powell.

The following programs have been arranged for the current year:

February 10

The Roman Family—Joan Fleming.

The Acropolis Express—Dorothy Rodman.

Current Publications — Marion Weaver.

November 2

Roman Wearing Apparel (Illustrated lecture)—Irma Schroeder.

April 6

(Latin club entertained Spanish students).

Song, Lauriger Horatius.

Song, Cuban National Hymn.

Song, Adeste Fideles.

Latin and Spanish games.

Song, America.

April 20

Roman Games and Amusements (illustrated Lecture) — Pauline Powell.

Current Publications—Grace Brantner.

May 11

A Study of Roman Women—Mrs. Paul Shupp.

THE NATIONAL Y. W. C. A. CONVENTION

The National Convention of the Young Women's Christian Association, held in Cleveland April 13 to 20 was attended by Helen S'uman, general secretary, and Ruth Maguire,

undergraduate representative from this school.

The basis for voting membership may now be changed, if the local student association wishes it, from a church membership basis to a personal basis. The local association may now admit any woman of the institution into its membership provided:

(1) That she is in sympathy with the purpose of the association.

(2) That she makes the following declaration: "It is my purpose to live as a true follower of the Lord Jesus Christ."

The need for this change was keenly felt in many student associations. It is hoped that such an extension of membership and an emphasis on the personal declaration will give an opportunity to lead many more girls to a living Christianity.

The convention also voted: First, to adopt the Social Creed of the Churches; second, to educate its constituency in industrial problems and methods of solution; and third, to use the constitutional method of legislation to help secure right conditions. It was felt by the majority that this was the only way actually to put into operation the Christian principles they profess to believe.

MACK EVANS' CONCERT

The concert given by Mack Evans, organist, and Marian Woodley, contralto, from Lombard College, on March 29 for the benefit of the Y. W. C. A., more than met our expectation. It was good to have our organ so splendidly handled. Few of us realized what power, sweetness and melody could be worked from it when a master of the instrument was in control.

All that we had heard of Miss Woodley's personal charm and splendid voice was fully realized in her numbers. There was richness, joy, power, and pathos in her voice. One of her loveliest numbers was "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," to the accompaniment of the organ.

The fact that Mr. Evans was once a student here and that his mother is an alumna added to the pride we had in his skillful work. We should like to have them come back to us again.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES

After returning from the Student Volunteer Convention at Des Moines the delegates passed on in every available way the inspiration received at the immense gathering of Christian students. Meetings were held in the churches at Normal, reports were given in nearby towns, and items were placed in the local papers.

About a month later delegates were sent to the convention of the Illinois Union in the Student Volunteer Movement at Bradley Polytechnic in Peoria. Those who went from Normal were Esther Dyroff, Bessie Rea, Aletha Fuller, Josephine Belsley and Helen Shuman. While there arrangements were made to have Mr. Blaisdell, state student volunteer secretary, visit both Normal and Wesleyan. Since Mr. Blaisdell has been a professor of history in Union Christian College in India, he brought to Normal many interesting experiences from his life in that country.

Through the kindness of the Interchurch World Movement, Normal was given the opportunity of having Dean Kerr from Milwaukee Downer with us for a day.

One of our annual tasks is to raise money for Miss Elizabeth Dunning who is now doing Association work in Tokyo, Japan. One hundred and twelve dollars was raised by the sale of small yellow Japanese lanterns.

The new officers and cabinet of the association have recently been elected and installed. The following girls are now on the cabinet of the Young Women's Christian Association:

President, Clara Neubauer; vice-president, Esther Rathje; secretary, Marjorie Atkin; treasurer, Bessie Rea; meetings, Evelyn File; undergraduate representative, Ruth Maguire; service, Dorothy Stoutenborough; social, Helen Giddings; finance, Dorothy Wilson; Bible, Dana Crowell; rooms, Fannie Metcalf; publicity, Josephine Belsley; world fellowship, Esther Dyroff; conference and convention, Pauline Powell.

The old and new cabinets held their annual house party April 23 and 24 at the home of Louise Henniger at 1001 North Evans street in Bloomington.

PARENT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

During the year the Parent-Teachers' Association of the Thomas Metcalf School has had a number of interesting and profitable meetings. The discussions have been along the lines of development of right character, training in, and establishing right ideals.

Rev. William Blake Hindman, of Bloomington, opened the work of the year with an address on "Men in the Making." In subsequent meetings Dean O. L. Manchester spoke on "Thrift," Mrs. Harry L. Fleming talked on "The Value of Parent-Teachers' Associations," State Su-

perintendent Francis J. Blair gave a most excellent lecture on "The Face at the Window." One evening was given over to community singing and a motion picture sent out by the Curtis Publishing Company. The picture was entitled "Thomas Jefferson Morgan" and emphasized some phases of the training under discussion.

A series of afternoon mothers' conferences and round table discussions has proven valuable in helping to bring out definite, practical ideas and in getting these ideas into action.

Growing out of these meetings and discussions a thrift program has been inaugurated and is being carried out by the home and the school working together. A questionnaire sent out revealed the fact that much has been accomplished along these lines and it also revealed the fact that much more can be done with continued and persistent efforts to carry out the program already begun.

With the closing meetings of the series the association will round out a pleasant and worth-while year of work on some of the most vital issues of the present day.

FACULTY WOMEN'S CLUB

The Faculty Women's Club has been quite active during this school year. A series of social teas for students and guests were given in the art rooms of the Manual Arts Building which were always appropriately decorated for the occasion. These teas proved to be quite popular among the students and were very well attended. A May party for all students is being arranged for by this organization.

The Faculty Women's Club joined with the faculty in giving a farewell

reception to Professor and Mrs. Chester M. Sanford and family on April fifth, in Fell Hall.

The members of the student committee arranged for a series of social conferences for the women of the school, the program of which follows:

Nov. 11. Health and Poise—Miss Clark.

Jan. 6. Courtesy—Miss Owen.

Jan. 20. The Ethical and Social Successes and failures of I. S. N. U.—Symposium by Student Committee.

Feb. 3. Helpful Friendships—Mrs. Turner.

March 2. Elements of Leadership—Mrs. Austin.

FACULTY ITEMS

On Friday, April 9, Prof. C. M. Sanford severed his connection with the University, much to the regret of the entire school, students and faculty. Mr. Sanford began his work at once with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, to which he is now to devote his entire time. His first engagement was in St. Petersburg, Fla.

During the past ten years Mr. Sanford has been lecturing for the Redpath Bureau, and has at length yielded to their urgent solicitation to give his full time to the lecture platform. For this work he has prepared a group of five lectures. His chief lecture is "The Tragedy of the Misfit" which he has given to the delight of many audiences in Illinois.

Few teachers have been on the Normal school faculty who have made for themselves such a place in the institution as Mr. Sanford has done. His work as instructor, trainer, leader, was invaluable to the school. His strength as a speaker and writer has brought it honor. His

influence as a Christian man permeated all of his contacts with the school.

On the Monday before he left a reception to Mr. and Mrs. Sanford and family was given in Fell Hall, at which time their friends in the school and community attempted to express the esteem and honor in which they are held and to bid them God-speed in their new field.

The Faculty Women's Club held the closing meeting of the year on Wednesday afternoon, April 21. The final reports from the various officers and committees showed that the club had had a most successful year under the able leadership of Mrs. R. W. Pringle. The officers elected for 1920-21 were as follows: President, Mrs. O. L. Manchester; vice-president, Miss Edith I. Atkin; secretary-treasurer, Miss Christine Thoene.

Prof. and Mrs. A. W. Boley, of 103 South Fell avenue, are the parents of a baby girl born Thursday, February 26.

On Friday, March 26, a little daughter was born to Prof. and Mrs. H. W. Adams, of 209 West Willow street.

The Faculty was represented at the meeting of the National Educational Association in Cleveland by Pres. Felmley, Dean Barton, Dean Sheldon and Prof. Ridgley.

Dean Mina Kerr, of Milwaukee-Downer College, was a guest of the school on Thursday, April 1. She spoke to the school at General Exercises in behalf of the Inter-church World Movement, her theme being The Christian Motive in the Teaching Profession. The address was a most able and inspiring one. In the

afternoon she spoke at the faculty tea held in Fell Hall. Here again her audience was greatly pleased with her message, and helped by her fine personality.

Dr. Margaret D. Nordfeldt, of New York City, on March 22, visited the school for the second time this year. The purpose of her visit on this occasion was to consult with the faculty as to the method which should be followed in the future in presenting the work of Social Hygiene to the Normal Schools and Colleges.

Pres. Felmley's home has been under quarantine for several weeks. Miss Mildred Felmley, who teaches in Oak Park, has been at home ill with scarlet fever. She is improving nicely and hopes soon to be released from quarantine. Dr. Felmley has been living elsewhere so that he could continue his duties at the University.

Mrs. J. L. Priccr is temporarily in charge of the classes of Prof. Sanford. Prof. H. A. Bone has been coaching the debate teams.

Dean Eleanor Sheldon, of Fell Hall, accompanied the debating team to Oshkosh, Thursday, April 22. Miss Sheldon taught in the Oshkosh Normal school prior to her coming to us.

In honor of Miss Milner's birthday, April 9, the ex-service men of I. S. N. U. remembered her with a basket of beautiful flowers as a slight token of the feeling of respect and gratitude that they have for her.

To Miss Milner the work of writing to the I. S. N. U. soldiers, and keeping them supplied with reading material during the period of the war was a pleasure, so that in receiving the flowers and other kind greetings she reaped the joy of giving.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Keith of Chicago, visited Mrs. Keith's daughter, Mrs. Clyde Hudelson, on April 21st.

Pres. Felmley spoke to the state constitutional convention, March 10, on the problems of raising the school revenue. This was but one feature of the comprehensive educational program presented to the convention by representatives of the teaching profession.

Mrs. Helen C. Hewett, widow of former President Hewett, has returned to Normal after spending the winter at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Our faculty has been well represented in recent community projects. Pres. Felmley heads the Bloomington Normal Community Council, which is doing a fine piece of work in social betterment. Prof. Barber has been active and successful in placing the blame for water pollution which caused a very serious and fatal epidemic at the C. & A. shops this winter. Prof. J. L. Pricer worked untiringly for the establishment of a Public Health District for Bloomington and Normal townships. The measure failed to receive the support of the public, but a later vote may show more truly the effect of his efforts. Prof. W. A. L. Beyer is in charge of a survey which will be made of the two towns. Prof. H. A. Bone arranged a strong program for the Better Community Conference held in our auditorium, March 31. Both Mr. Sanford and Mr. Bone have given strong addresses recently in Bloomington on community problems. Mr. Sanford spoke to the Young Men's Club on "Taking Stock of a Town" and Mr. Bone spoke at the Open Forum on "The Social Problems of the Small Community." Miss Margaret Lee, direc-

tor of the kindergarten on March 10 gave an excellent talk to the Woman's Club on "The Need of Kindergartens in Our Public Schools."

Several of the faculty appeared on the program of the Central Division of the State Teachers' Association which met in Peoria, April 16 and 17. Prof. E. A. Turner was the presiding officer. Dr. Felmley gave one of the leading addresses. Others on the program were: Prof. Ridgley, Miss Lee, Miss Dillon, Miss Eyestone and Miss Owen.

The Faculty Club will close its year with two strong programs. On April 29, Mr. H. G. Bent, of Bloomington, will speak on "Lenin and the Russian Revolution." On May 13, Dr. Gordon Watkins of the University of Illinois, will address the club on "The Radical Movement in America."

Mr. Frances James was chosen chairman of the Applied Art Section of the Central Teachers' Association.

Miss Lydia Clark, head of the Physical Education department gave an address before the Convention of Physical Education Teachers of the Middle West, in Chicago, on April 23.

TEACHERS FOR SUMMER TERM

The teachers for the Summer terms not on the regular faculty this year are:

Education: Lee Lyton Caldwell, Delt Ray Henry, Chester Frederic Miller, Moses R. Staker, B. Ed. '14.

Mathematics: Henry Hugh Edmunds, '95, Lewis H. Bowyer, Glen Griggs, '11, Ruth A. David, '02, Isaac N. Warner, '00, Martha Hunt.

Commercial: Verle Sells, Ethel Oldaker, B. Ed. '19, Beulah E. Sel-sam.

Physical Science: L. G. Schneller, Ella R. Dean, B. Ed. '16, Thomas A. Emery.

Biology and Agriculture: Perna M. Stine, B. Ed. '18, Sara L. Doubt, Bruce Hitch, B. Ed. '15.

Geography: Earl Case, B. Ed. '15.

History and Civics: Orla A. Towns, Lawrence Hurst, W. R. Spurrier, E. G. Rugg, Gertrude M. Lobdell, C. H. Dorris.

Economics and Sociology: Walter Jennings.

English Language: Alta Scott, B. Ed. '19, Roberta L. Davis, '14, Isabel Hazlet, '09, Frances E. Foote, Eva Mitchell.

Literature: A. T. Wright, '10.

Reading and Public Speaking: Mildred L. McConnell, Esther E. Lyon.

Music: W. A. Potter.

Home Economics: Ruth V. Simpson, Ethel Gladys Webb.

Manual Training: Laura Van Poppelendam.

Art: Martin F. Gleason.

Primary Methods: Jane Blackburn, B. Ed. '16.

SOME FUN

In Economics Class:

Mr. Manchester: "The cat knocked our clock off the mantel and broke it all to pieces, etc. Oh, don't look so distressed; this thing happens every term, just about this time."

Who says Economics is a dry subject? You would not have thought so had you heard the laughter coming from Room 24, Friday afternoon. We understand they used picture books and recited with the books open.

Our patient dean has one nice yellow pencil that he is very choice of.

Don't forget to return it when you borrow it.

Did you ever notice that tall, rather thin man in the university department of the I. S. N. U.? He is always hurrying wherever he goes, but he has time for a kindly word for everyone without fail. He never looks cross or bored. He has the kindest, most friendly smile you ever saw, and that smile seems to be meant for everyone, and especially for you. You always think whenever you see him that no man or animal would be refused if he came to him for help. Oh, where is there an I. S. N. U. student with soul so dead that he doesn't like Mr. Cavins?

The other morning Doc Linkins was seen at the foot of the steps in front of the Main Building with his head on the ground and his feet in the air. Was he looking for bugs? Or was he wagging a signal to the dormitory?

Tuesday, April 6, was an important day in the lives of some of the students of I. S. N. U. They were introduced to the famous fish problem.

Skilled fishermen say: "Fish alone and keep quiet." The students taking the fish problem have not as yet arrived at that degree of skill as judged by the large groups seen in the study hall fishing in the same place—the note-book of a last term's student.

Mr. Current rushed into class in a very excited manner before Mr. Barber's arrival. "Oh, move over, move over! Give me the fourth chair.

I've got only the fourth problem."

But it didn't work. Mr. Barber began at the other end.

THE EDWARDS' MEDAL CONTEST

Saturday evening, February 28, found a good audience of I. S. N. U. students in the auditorium to hear six of the young people of our school compete in the Edwards' Medal Contest.

Miss Billy Magoon opened the program by selections from Riley; Miss Lottie Nelson read selections from Ben Hur. Then Miss Black read "The Man Who Opened Eyes."

Mr. Charles Roberts gave the first oration on "Bolshevism." Miss Luella Wright's oration was on "Americanism." Mr. Ignatius Taubeneck closed the program with an oration on "The Menace of Militarism."

Mr. Taubeneck won first place in the oration and Miss Black in the reading. They were presented the medals by President Felmley.

The contest was a very exciting one because it was so close. All the contestants showed exceptional ability. The judges were: Mr. B. C. Moore, Mr. Warren Goodier and Mr. Perrin.

INTER-NORMAL PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTEST AT MACOMB

I. S. N. U. won the oration and extempore speech in the contest with Macomb. The contestants were about evenly matched and the decisions were quite close. The contestants were as follows:

Extempore: Western Normal, Mr. Harold Schuppert; I. S. N. U., Willard Canopy.

Declamation: Western Normal, "A Scene from Macbeth," Miss Gertrude Jenkins; I. S. N. U., "The Highwayman," Miss Harriet Black.

Orations: Western Normal, "The New Philippines," Mr. Cecilio Putong; I. S. N. U., "The Menace of Militarism," Ignatius Taubeneck.

Mr. Taubeneck will represent Illinois at the Interstate Oratorical contest at Stevens Points, Wis., May 7.

Mr. Canopy is president of this association and will accompany Mr. Taubeneck.

INTER-STATE DEBATE AT OSHKOSH

The Illinois-Wisconsin Debating Team left Normal on April 22 to debate with the Oshkosh Normal at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Friday, April 23d. The negative team of Normal consisted of Mr. Willard Canopy, Mr. John Cobb, Miss Ruth Clendenen and Miss Georgine Piper as alternate. The question debated was: Resolved, That labor is justified in standing for the principle of collective bargaining, they to be represented by persons of their own choosing. The program began at 8:00 p. m. in the Oshkosh Normal auditorium.

The debate was well worked out by both teams. The judges' decision was unanimous in favor of the Oshkosh team.

THE DEBATE AT I. S. N. U.

A little after noon, April 23d, the Oshkosh debaters arrived in Bloomington, and were met by a committee from I. S. N. U., which brought them to Normal. After their arrival Pres. Felmley, Miss Owen, Mr. Bone, the committee and the Oshkosh and Normal teams had luncheon at Fell Hall.

The debate began at 7:30 p. m. with I. S. N. U. defending the affirmative. The Oshkosh team consisted of Mr. Marsh, Mr. Mastaliers

and Mr. Nelson. The I. S. N. U. team consisted of I. D. Taubeneck, Gilbert Nelson and Howard Nelson, with L J. Hertel as alternate.

The debate was hard fought, but the I. S. N. U. team won—the judges giving a unanimous decision in their favor.

JESTER PLAY

"Seven Keys to Baldpate" was given by the Jesters on Tuesday night, March 9, 1920.

Characters in order of appearance: Elijah Quimby, the caretaker of Baldpate Inn—Howard Nelson.

Mrs. Quimby, the caretaker's wife—Lottie Nelson.

Wm. Hallowell Magee—Lynn Watson.

John Bland, the millionaire's right hand man—Louis Hertel.

Mary Norton, the newspaper reporter—Olwen Leach.

Mrs. Rhodes, the charming widow—Dorothy Rodman.

Peters, the Hermit of Baldpate—Chas. Roberts.

Myra Thornhill, the blackmailer—Harriet Black.

Lou Max, the Mayor's man "Friday"—Eugene Ziebold.

Jim Cargan, the crooked mayor of Reuton—Willard Canopy.

Thomas Hayden, the president of the R. & E. Suburban R. R.—Hartzell Reece.

Jiggs Kennedy, Chief of Police of Asquewan Falls—Gilbert Nelson.

Owner of Baldpate Inn—Paul Rollins.

The play was very well given, but the audience was small on account of inclement weather, that night being the night of the flood between Normal and Bloomington.

SENIOR PLAY

The Senior class together with the Senior College will give "The County Chairman" by George Ade, the Wednesday of Commencement week. The plot centers about political life in a small community and has been regarded as most suitable to give this year on account of the presidential campaign. It is one of Ade's best plays, and the subtle humor for which he is noted is not wanting. The cast includes a large number of people, and some exceptionally good talent has been picked from the two organizations to take the leads. The play is under the direction of Miss Owen.

JUNIOR PLAY

"Martha-By-The-Day" taken from the book of the same name by Julie Lipman will be given by the Junior class about the middle of May. The play has been used on the professional stage by May Robson, and is rich in comedy, homely philosophy, and quaint sayings. All the characters have not been selected. The cast includes seven women, four men and one dog. The dog has been assigned to his part.

DEMONSTRATION BY DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The seventeenth annual demonstration of physical education was held on March 9, in the gymnasium. were present and enjoyed the varied were present and enjoyed the varied program, which consisted of marching, folk dancing, and games suitable for work in the public schools.

Interest was especially keen during the Wright-Phil apparatus contest which was won by the Phils with the small margin of two points.

The second basketball game of the Wright-Phil tournament was played off at the demonstration amidst the cheering of the two rival societies. Enthusiasm at a girls' basketball game has never run so high in the school as on this day. The first game of the series was won by the Wrights and the Phils came forth to this battle determined to carry off the honors of the day. At the end of the second half the score was tied, but despite the hard fight put up by the entire Phil team the Wrights played a faster game and carried off the honors of the day with a score of 8 to 10.

The men displayed great skill on the apparatus and entertained those present with difficult work on the horse, mat, buck and parallels.

The program closed with an exciting volley ball game between the Long and Short men taking work in Physical Education.

Women's Work

I.

March on to the floor; health exercises: stretching, throwing, low lifting, high lifting, running.

II.

Physical education for lower and intermediate grades: folk dancing, Hickory Dickory Dock; games: draw a bucket of water, jolly miller, squirrel and tree, Physical Education I.

III.

Physical education for upper grades and high school: gymnastics, second hour, Physical Education II; folk dancing, wooden shoes; first hour, Physical Education II; bean porridge; third hour Physical Education II; sweet Kate, fourth hour Physical Education II; Indian dance, sixth hour Physical Education II;

dainty steps: May day galop, seventh hour, Physical Education II.

IV.

Apparatus competition: selected squads, Wrights vs. Phils, Physical Education II.

V.

Advanced dancing: ball throwing; Shubert waltz; the ocean nymph; fourth and ninth hour dancing classes; butterfly dance, sunbeam dance, seventh and eighth hour dancing classes.

VI.

Basketball: Wrights vs. Phils.

Men's Work

Apparatus work: volley ball game, eighth hour class.

MEN'S ATHLETICS

Basketball

The basketball season of 1920 has been one of the most successful. During the regular season Normal won eight games and lost three, losing two games to Millikin and one to Wesleyan. Bradley, Eureka, and Lincoln were each defeated twice. Only one game was played with Illinois college, and that was on the Illinois floor. Illinois lost 22 to 18. During the season Normal defeated every team she met, at least once.

At the annual college tournament held this year at Augustana College, Normal won her first three games, defeating Millikin, Illinois and Augustana. This was the first and only defeat for Millikin during the season. The Normal team played a game in which excellent team work and accurate passing and shooting completely baffled Millikin during the first half. Nineteen minutes passed before Millikin scored a field basket. The first half ended, Normal, 16; Millikin, 6. In the second half Milli-

kin tied the score at 20. The final score was 24 to 23 for Normal.

The schedule of games was such that Normal was compelled to play again on Saturday both Millikin and Augustana. The long grind of the three-day tournament seemed to be too much for the boys, and Normal was defeated.

Two of the Normal team, Ward and Harrison, were selected for the all-star team. These two men played the guard positions and worked well together, Ward playing the back position and Harrison the floor. Either one could come down the floor occasionally and get a basket.

The following men were awarded N's in basketball: Chas. Thompson, (Capt.); Lyle Mohr, Hugh Fiedler, Clarence Westhoff, Joe Ward, Jean Harrison, Lee Arbogast, Arch Hanson.

BASEBALL

Baseball is having a hard time with the weather this year. Up to April 23, two games had been cancelled because of inclement weather and wet grounds.

Only one game has been played, Eureka was defeated at Eureka on April 23 by a score of 8 to 7. Normal is fortunate this year in having several candidates for pitcher. It looks now as if the pitcher's position will be well taken care of. Huffman and Hyatt pitched the Eureka game, with "Jim" Sterling catching. Sterling shows promise of being a very good catcher. The lineup in Eureka game was as follows:

Canan—Third base.

Moore—Second base.

W. Sterling—Center field.

J. Sterling—Catcher.

Brown—Right field.

Cornwell—Shortstop.

Underbrink, First base.

Watson—Left field.

Huffman—Pitcher.

Adams replaced Watson.

Hyatt replaced Huffman.

The Schedule

April 9, Wesleyan at Normal—Snow.

April 16, Lincoln at Normal—Rain.

April 23, Eureka at Eureka—Won by Normal.

April 30, Bradley at Normal.

May 7, Eureka at Normal.

May 15—Lincoln at Lincoln.

May 28, Bradley at Peoria.

New dates will be set for the two Wesleyan games.

STUDENT COUNCIL ORGANIZED

A student council has been organized among the students, all organizations being represented in it. Each organization has elected one of its members to represent it in the council.

The purpose of this council is to act as a sort of mediator between the student body and the faculty. There are many ways in which it may be of great assistance. One of the results of having a student council will, it is thought, result in passing the work around more evenly.

The council has elected as chairman, Mr. H. E. Underbrink, and Miss Rathje has been elected as secretary-treasurer.

MR. FELMLEY'S BIRTHDAY

Friday, April 23, sixty-three senior girls dressed in white, marched into the auditorium presenting Mr. Felmley with a basket containing sixty-three red and white carnations. Miss Luella Wright gave the presentation speech to which Mr. Felmley responded, saying that this was the

twentieth time that he had received such a gift from the senior class and expressing his deep appreciation. He then gave a short talk on the worthwhileness of the teaching profession, particularly on account of the friends one gained. The school then united in singing "Normal Loyalty" led by Mr. Westhoff.

Saturday morning, April 24, Mr. Felmley, while busily engaged at work in his office, was surprised to hear voices singing "Happy Birthday." It was the Fell Hall girls, who presented to him a large white cake made by Maud Buzzard and lighted with sixty-three pink candles. Mr. Felmley expressed his appreciation in a few short sentences, after which the party descended to the steps of the old main building, where cameras clicked frequently for a few moments.

LECTURE COURSE

The May number of the University lecture course is to be given by Louis Kreidler on the evening of May 7th.

Mr. Kreidler has a magnificent baritone voice of a very pleasing quality, and his experience on the stage and in oratorio singing make him at ease on the platform and give him a confidence in his singing that pleases his audience.

We hope that Mr. Kreidler will come back to us some time in the future.

UNIQUE GENERAL EXERCISE

When the students entered the auditorium on Thursday, Feb. 26, instead of the rows of chairs occupied by the Faculty, which usually greeted us, lo! the big curtain was down. It was just like going to the lecture course. Of course we had been informed through the columns

of the Vidette that the Senior College Club was to have charge of the General Exercise period on that day, but we hardly expected more than a lengthy paper or two on "Why We Should Plan to Get Our Degree From I. S. N. U." But with that curtain down, our anticipation rose rapidly.

We were not kept long in suspense, for Miss Shuman, president of the club, announced that they would in pantomime show what things the Senior College Club like about I. S. N. U.

Immediately, Mr. Roberts, attired in clown suit and sombrero, adorned with bells, and representing the "Jesters" gave a very dramatic (?) introductory speech. He announced the various organizations in turn and in the meanwhile furnished a side line of interest by ciphering in its literal sense. He executed all the fundamental arithmetical processes of using only ciphers.

The opening pantomime was registration day at I. S. N. U. Dean Manchester was perfectly at home trying to persuade the over-ambitious student (represented by Elsa Schilling) who desired to take most of the subjects in the curriculum, that four are positively the limit; or trying to impress the one looking for a snap (represented by Willard Canopy) that he must take four subjects, no fewer. How we all longed to be office girls when the stick candy was passed around!

The second scene was indeed familiar. The library was transplanted to the auditorium—Miss Milner, books, card catalog, and all. Mr. Underbrink had to be informed in action that "Ink bottles are positively not allowed in the library." Why did everyone laugh? Mr. Taubeneck met with many difficulties but he

found Miss Milner ever ready to help. Yes, we did see a gentleman escorting a lady away from the library but evidently the "date" had been previously made for there was no whispering about it in the library. "Students, take the suggestion."

The various school organizations were next represented. The presidents of Wrightonia and Philadelphia showed in pantomime the friendly feeling existing between these two societies.

The Varsity Club believe in advertising and in living up to their "ads". The great wonder was where Scott got his Samson-like strength and Buck his mechanical joints and his immobile features.

Deborah Spencer looked quite scientific in cap and gown with globe, scales, and other apparatus. She represented the Science Club.

The uninitiated thought Georgine Piper was carrying a Christmas tree. But those of deeper minds saw trees, birds, flowers, and insects, so dear to the members of the Nature Study Club.

The Country Life Club showed posters along their line. The Latin Club was represented by a healthy infant of two months with bright prospects for future development.

The three Athletic Associations—the Girls', the Men's, and the Faculty's—gave brief demonstrations of every type of athletics, both indoor and out-door.

The musical organizations directed by Mr. Westhoff did so well that we almost thought we heard a familiar air, not one from the ten-cent store.

The Seniors were rooters at a "pep" meeting led by Byron Moore, and although it was a very quiet affair, enthusiasm was not lacking.

To the tune of "Onward Christian

Soldiers" a group of Y. W. C. A. girls dressed in blue and white formed the blue triangle.

The Faculty Women's Tea was quite natural, from the line of smiling hostesses to the happy but embarrassed youths, and maidens who were experiencing this social function for the first time.

The Vidette and the Index editors with pencils, pads and opera glasses were always in prominence just as they are at all school activities, securing material for our school publications.

The Senior College students then spelled the name of their club to which Mr. Roberts, having at last finished his cipher lesson by finding the square root of 0000, formed a period.

Everything had been done in pantomime, not a word had been spoken save when Mr. Holmes became so enthusiastic about tennis that he broke forth into song.

Without a doubt this general exercise was enjoyed more than any previous one. We thank the Senior College Club for it and look forward to the time when they again take charge.

SENIOR-JUNIOR PARTY

The Seniors of 1920 gave an informal party to the Juniors, March 27, at Fell Hall. In order that everyone might go to Wrightonia or Philadelphia that evening, the hour for the party was set at eight-thirty.

By nine o'clock the guests had all arrived and were peacefully chatting together. Suddenly an announcement was made that a telegram had been brought for Miss Barton. Everyone was very much surprised to learn that Miss Barton had accepted a position as saleswoman of cos-

metics, and all voices were set a-buzzing.

This buzz had not become entirely quiet when two other telegrams arrived. The contents of these were likewise surprising, but by this time they were generally understood to be jokes and every one was in a favorable mood for a successful party.

Then all gathered near an impromptu stage to listen to a crystal gazer, who told what he saw of the Seniors twenty years hence, while groups of Seniors dramatized his visions.

After refreshments were served, another short hour was spent in performing charades. Soon everyone, tired from an unusually happy evening, bade the Seniors "Good night."

FACULTY GIVES PARTY TO STUDENTS

On Friday evening, April 9, the faculty gave a party to the students in the gymnasium. Following a short informal reception the fun of the evening began. Mr. Westhoff, acting as master of ceremonies, announced the stunts as they were given.

The juniors, in a clever burlesque, showed the Seniors how they appear when they are being interviewed by school boards and how they will succeed later as teachers.

In the next stunt the faculty presented "Signs of Spring." All traditional dignity was lost in the pure joy of playing jokes, jumping rope, roller-skating, going to a picnic, riding horseback, playing leap-frog and taking a ride in a coaster wagon.

The stunt following this was given by the seniors, who were very true to life in representing the Teachers' College.

The last stunt was given by the Teachers' College. Never again will the faculty need to wish for the power to see themselves as others see them.

GENERAL NEWS

A number of University girls attended the State Students' Volunteer convention in Peoria.

The student body has elected the following officers for the coming year: Members of the apportionment board, Miss Maude Buzzard and H. E. Underbrink; editor of the *Vidette*, Miss Ruby Reynolds; assistant editor of the *Vidette*, Miss Irma Schroeder; oratorical board, Miss Lottie Nelson, Louis Hertel and Gilbert Nelson.

The slate shingles were removed and asbestos shingles have been placed on the roof of the manual training building. The domestic science rooms have been repainted and varnished.

E. M. Moore and his camera have been frequent visitors on the campus the last few weeks getting illustrations of buildings and "animal life" for the Index.

Mrs. Betsy Edwards, wife of former President Edwards recently celebrated her 95th birthday.

The state architect has been here looking over the grounds and making plans for the school building which was promised last year for Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

The upper grade boys of the Training School have declared dividends on the Arts and Crafts Christmas sale, each boy receiving a new fifty cent piece.

Motion picture war scenes furnished by the University are being shown every Tuesday night at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Mr. Herman Mead, chief engineer at the Normal University, attended the Head Engineers' meeting at Urbana.

Edgar C. Raine, a noted Alaskan traveler, gave an illustrated lecture in the University auditorium on Alaska.

Marian Kraft and Joan Fleming, a grand niece of Dr. Cook, have received the highest honors in scholarship at U. High during the last four years. Those who received honorary mention were George Crisler, Georgia Hollis, Fern Maurer and Jay Smith.

A democratic convention was held recently during the U. High general exercise period in which A. Mitchell Palmer was nominated for the presidential race.

Glen De Atley, James Schroeder, George Crisler, Kenneth Pringle, Maurice Troyer and Clyde Frye have received the "U". They represented U. High in the debates with Decatur.

The Juniors of the University High school presented "Cousin Kate" as their class play to a large and appreciative audience.

THE UNIVERSITY HIGH SENIOR FOLLIES

On Saturday, April 24, the seniors of University High school, under the direction of their class sponsor, presented "Follies of 1920." The entertainment was of a vaudeville type, consisting of six separate acts. "Souvenir Spoons," a little comedy in one act, was ably presented by a cast of four people. "The Bonnie Lasses", a dancing trio, made a decided hit. Possibly one of the feature acts was "Rolling Along" an acrobatic performance by three young men. "Tommy's Wife," a three act comedy, supported by a strong cast of eight actors, was probably the outstand-

ing feature of the follies. Three energetic comedians offered an up-to-date bill of witty vaudeville in "A Quizzical Quandary". The finale was a picturesque gypsy scene enacted by ten people, featuring quaint gypsy music, song and dance.

There being no royalties, expensive costumes, printing, or training expenses practically no expense was involved. The entertainment was a financial as well as a social success, over \$150 having been realized clear of all expenses.

THE HIGH SCHOOL OPERETTA

The operetta, "A Knautical Knot", given by University High school students, drew a large crowd at the auditorium last night. The operetta was given under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Fay, instructor in music at the University. The principal parts and the chorus all did exceptionally well. There were no halts nor waits. The costumes and scenery made a very pretty picture. The music was of a grade and quality superior to much of that heard in leading theaters.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

The operetta given March 10 was a great success. This is the first time an operetta has been given by the U. High students, and it turned out to be one of the best events of the year. It has been said that it was the best house in the last two years. The money made is to be used for new music, so everyone in High School will be benefited.—Vidette.

THE ORCHESTRA

The orchestra, consisting of twenty-two regular members, appeared under the direction of Miss Fay, on various occasions during the year.

By hard work they were able to play difficult selections and as the

year wore on, acquired a large repertoire.

They played at: General Exercises, the County Superintendent's banquet; Armistice Day program; Community Council luncheon; the reception for Mr. Sanford; a closing concert in general exercises for the High School plays and for both commencements. Their work has been most excellent, and has been greatly appreciated by the school and by the public.

STRONG DEMAND FOR TEACHERS

A great many applications are coming to the Normal University for teachers in the different schools of the state. The demand for qualified teachers is strong. In fact, the demand far exceeds the supply. Graduates are especially wanted. A large number of emergency certificates have been issued during the past year, but the places of those holding such certificates will be taken just as soon as graduates can be secured.

Some of the positions accepted to date are:

Archie Hanson, Atwood, Ill., Manual Training and Athletics.

Deborah Spencer, Chicago, Ill., Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund for Child Welfare.

Harold V. Burrus, Delavan, Agriculture, \$2,200.

Willard Canopy, Hopedale, Mathematics, \$1,800.

Seymour Current, Agriculture, Argenta, \$1,850.

Ruth Funk, Commercial, Easton, \$1,425.

Luella Putnam, Rock Island, Commercial, \$1,350.

Margaret Lamberton, Delavan, Ill., Commercial, \$1,350.

Zae Burkhead, Lincoln, Ill., Manual Training, \$1,500.

Helen Gant, Springfield, Ill., Lower Grades.

Vernon Lindsey, Melvin, Ill., Superintendent, \$2,500.

W. S. Adams, Delavan, Ill., Superintendent, \$2,200.

R. W. English, Columbia, Ill., Agriculture, \$2,200.

Marjorie Rentchler, Saunemin, Ill., Home Economics, \$1,300.

Lynn Watson, Kenney Ill., Agriculture and Manual Training, \$1,500.

Portia Alexander, Kenney, Ill., Commercial, \$1,500.

Annabelle Harper, Berea, Primary Supervisor, \$200 and expenses for 10 weeks.

Rachel Day, Sioux City, Iowa, Geography, \$1,350.

Ruby Courtright, Minier, Ill., Science and Mathematics, \$1,700.

Ruby Leslie, Gertrude Rosell, Lorene Hennessy and Laura McManus, Joliet, Ill., Lower Grades, \$1,000.

Freeman Goodwin, Superintendent, Waynesville.

Clarence Rosell, Manual Training, Woodhull, \$1,500.

Betty Taylor, Rollo, Primary, \$1,350.

Fourteen seniors will go to the grades in Oak Park at salaries from \$1,100 to \$1,320.

NORMAL NOTES

A petition has been filed for the calling of a vote on the proposition of establishing a community high school for Normal and vicinity.

Mrs. E. M. Finks has bought the Albright cafeteria, and will conduct the business. Mr. and Mrs. Albright will operate a cafeteria on the fourth floor of the Roland building in Bloomington.

On March 11 the southern part of Normal was flooded. Sugar Creek was higher than ever before recorded. Bridges and the Park street track was washed out and many basements were flooded. Some families were forced to leave their homes.

On April third and fourth, Normal was visited by a blizzard. About a foot of snow fell during the two days. Several inches of snow fell on April 12. February was the driest February on record, and April was exceptionally cold and wet.

The Normal nurseries are having a busy season.

The members of the Country Club of Normal are building a club house at Maplewood, in the southeast part of town.

Mrs. T. W. Brown, who for many years conducted the Brown Club on Mulberry street, recently received a consignment of imported song birds. There are a number of different varieties, which make an attractive addition to her already large selection of birds.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Wallis are parents of a son born in February. Mrs. Wallis was Miss Marian Smith. She graduated from the U. High in '03.

Leslie O. Stansbury is the editor of the Chenoa paper.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hill are the parents of a daughter born in March. Mr. Hill is the proprietor of Hill's restaurant.

Rev. E. K. Masterson and family visited in Normal recently. Rev. Mr. Masterson was formerly pastor of the Normal Baptist church and went from here to do Y. M. C. A. work overseas during the war. In recognition of his splendid services he was decorated by the king of Greece. Last year he taught in Shurtleff College in Alton. He has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church at Sycamore.

Rev. W. H. Wooding formerly pastor of the Immanuel Presbyterian church of Danville, is now pastor of the Normal Presbyterian church.

Rev. C. W. Ayling, a former pastor of the Methodist church, died at his home in Tonica, Illinois, on March 2.

The service flag of the Normal Presbyterian church was put away on Washington's birthday. Five of the stars represent alumni of I. S. N. U.

The Rev. Edward L. Bayliss, of Arcadia, New York, is now the pastor of the Normal Baptist church.

On Saturday, May 22, at his home on University street, occurred the death of Colonel Dudley C. Smith, one of Normal's most sincerely admired and respected citizens. Col. Smith has always been a strong force in every movement for the good of Normal. His kindly presence will be missed by every one here.

A PARTIAL LIST OF PUBLICATIONS BY THE I. S. N. U. FACULTY

Richard Edwards:—

Analytical Readers, 1865-67; Analytical Speller, 1871; Student's Series Readers, 1876-79.

Newspapers:—

Sermons preached in Quincy, Ill.; Sermons preached in Princeton, Ill.; Articles on Compulsory School Law, Peru, Ill., Republican; Defense of Pilgrim Fathers; Bureau Co., Republican; Pantagraph. Many articles.

Magazine Articles: Co-education of the Sexes, *The Schoolmaster*, April, 1869; The Teaching of Language, *Indiana School Journal*, September, 1871; Shall the Public Schools Teach More than the Alphabet?, *Chicago Schoolmaster*, June, 1872; Newton Bateman, *Illinois Schoolmaster*, December, 1874.

Educational Worthies: Nicholas Tillinghast, *National Teachers' Monthly*, February, 1875; Mary Jane Cragin, *National Teachers' Monthly*, April, 1875; Cyrus Peirce, *National Teachers' Monthly*, September, 1875.

Psychology, *Illinois Schoolmaster*, November, 1875, May 1876. It is Not Vain to Serve God. The Better Hope, LeRoy, Ill., Nov. 8, 1893. Rise and Progress of Normal Schools in United States of America, *Public School Journal*, Jan., Feb., March, April, May and October, 1896, to March, 1897.

The Worth of the Middle Classes; How to Increase that Worth, *Trades Review*, September 2, 1899.

Lectures: Pamphlets.

Memoir of Nicholas Tillinghast, *Barnard American Journal of Education*, Dec. 1856. Universal Education, April 15, 1862. The Heritage of Culture, June 26, 1862. Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln, April 19, 1865.

Co-education of the Sexes, *Illinois State Teachers' Association*, Dec. 1868.

Model Schools in Connection with Normal Schools, *Proceedings of the National Educational Association*, 1871.

Annual Report of President of Illinois State Normal University, 1863-1876, *Decennial Address*, June 27, 1872.

Public School Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Nov., 1890.

The Province of Christian Colleges, *Blackburn University*, June 4, 1893.

Edward Crawford Hewett:—

Hewett Speller, 1899; Pedagogy for Young Teachers; Psychology for Young Teachers, 1899; Rand-McNally Practical Arithmetic, 1899; Rand-McNally Primary Arithmetic, 1899; Associate editor "Public School Journal" and "School and Home Education", 1891-1905.

John Williston Cook:—

Elementary arithmetic; Methods in written arithmetic; Educational history of Illinois, 1912; Capacity and limitations of the normal school in the professional preparation of high school teachers, N. E. A., '07; Does the curriculum of the elementary school meet the existing needs? N. E. A., 1909; Harmonizing vocational and cultural education, N. E. A., '14; The practice school and the work of the heads of departments in it, N. E. A., 1914; Professionally prepared teachers. (The needs of the public schools). N. E. A., 1914; The progress of education for the year, N. E. A., '09; Some of the effects of music instruction in public schools, N. E. A., 1910; Some positive educational gains in the last decade, N. E. A., 1914; Frequent con-

tributor to School and Home Education and other periodicals devoted to pedagogical subjects; New advanced arithmetic, co-author, Gropsey, 1903; New elementary arithmetic, co-author, Cropsey, 1899; History of the Illinois State Normal University, 1882, co-author, J. V. McHugh.

Arnold Tompkins:—

Philosophy of school management, 1898; Philosophy of teaching, 1894; Science of discourse, 1897; Syllabus of school management, 1901; Observation and apperception, National Herbart Soc., 3rd year book, 1897, Supp.

David Felmley:—

The Felmley and Shutts Arithmetic. Co-author George C. Shutts, 1904; Mathematics for the eighth school year, adapted to the Illinois state course of study, 1917; School finances, Illinois school survey, 1917; The relation between theory and practice in the training of teachers; Co-authors The Faculty of the I. S. N. U., 1903; How far should course in normal schools and teachers' colleges seek to acquaint all teachers with the ways of organizing and using school libraries? N. E. A., 1908; Report of committee of investigations on the scarcity of teachers, N. E. A., 1908; Is the employment of untrained teachers the cause or result of low salaries? N. E. A., 1909; High school preparation of candidates for normal school training. N. E. A., 1911; The Normal school and the training school. N. E. A., 1911; Final report of the committee on high school preparation of students for normal schools. N. E. A., 1912; The reorganization of the normal school curriculum. N. E. A., 1914; Superintendent problems. N. E. A., 1914; Agriculture and Horticulture

in the rural schools. Normal school quarterly, Jan., 1903; The Educational Progress of a Quarter Century. Normal School Quarterly, April, 1909.

Thomas Metcalf:—

Drill book in dictionary work, 1879. Co-author, Charles DeGarmo; English grammar, 1894. Co-author, R. C. Metcalf.

Henry McCormick:—

Practical work in Geography; Suggestion on teaching geography, 1899; Women of Illinois, 1913; Suggestions on the Teaching of History in the Grades. Normal School Quarterly, Jan., 1904; A Topical Guide to the Study of Illinois History. Normal School Quarterly, Oct., 1906; Thoughts on the Teaching of Civics. Normal School Quarterly, Jan., 1908; Articles on Geography in School and Home Education, several dates.

Edith Irene Atkin:—

Arithmetic for the Seventh Year (Percentage): a series of articles. School News, 1914-15; Arithmetic for the Eighth Year (Mensuration): a series of articles. School News, 1913-14; Arithmetical Expression and Analysis, co-author Prof. G. H. Howe. Normal School Quarterly, Oct., 1918; The First Student Association: Association Monthly, May, 1916.

Frederick D. Barber:—

First Course in General Science, co-authors, Howard W. Adams and John L. Pricer, 1916; Physical Science in our Public Schools. Normal School Quarterly, Oct., 1913; The Tendencies and General Status of Courses in General Science. Co-author, Wm. H. Timbre—Journal of National Educational Association—1914;

Edna Benson:—

Color Tablet—Problems in Applied Color. Co-author, R. F. James, 1920.

Eunice R. Blackburn:—

Field work in Physiography School Science and Mathematics, Oct., 1915.

Anna M. Blake: Physiology, Seventh Year. A series of articles. School News, 1819; Physiology, Eighth Year: A series of articles. School News, 1919.

H. A. Bone:—

Geographic Problems in American History, 1917; The High School Contribution to Citizenship. Journal of Education, 1918; Place of the Departmental Head in High School. School Board Journal, 1918; Variable Quantities of Work in High School Course. School and Home Education, 1918; The Junior High School. The Midland Teacher, June, 1917; A course of study in Elementary Science. Sixth Year Book, Superintendents' and Principals' Association of Northern Illinois, 1911; The Mathematics of Arithmetic as an Instrument in the Solution of Life Problems. Ninth Year Book, Superintendents' and Principals' Association of Northern Illinois, 1914; Expression in Home and School as Subjects for English Composition. Eleventh Year Book, Superintendents' and Principals' Association of Northern, Ill.

A course of study in geography for the elementary grades, 1911; General Science course for Junior High Schools. Report of Committees of Seven. Iowa State Teachers' Association, 1919; Criteria by which a High School teacher may measure his work. Journal of Education, March 27, 1919.

Elmer Warren Cavins:—

Orthography and Word Analysis, 1904. Revised in 1914; Speller and Manual of Pronunciation, 1913; Orthography for Fifth and Sixth Grades. Co-author with H. D. Lukenbill, 1918.

Lydia Clark:—

Physical Training for the Elementary Schools, 1917; Physical Training: a series of articles in School News, 1916-19; Physical Training: a series of articles in Primary Instructor, 1917-19.

Rose Colby:—

Literature and Life in school, 1906; Shakspere in the High School, Normal School Quarterly, July, 1903; The Girl and the Library. Educational Bi-Monthly, Oct., 1907; Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Business Women's Magazine, 1914.

Annetta B. Cooper:—

Sewing for the Grades, a series of articles. Co-author Jane G. Cation, Industrial Art Review, 1915. Editor of University Life, Alumni Quarterly, 1909-18.

Lora M. Dexheimer:—

Method in primary arithmetic, School News, 1903-04; Method in primary language, School News, 1905-06; Method in language for intermediate grades, School News, 1912-15; English in the intermediate grades, School and Home Education, 1917-18; Lessons in English, Books I. and II. Co-author with Chestine Gowdy, 1913.

Lura M. Eyestone:—

Rimes and Stories, 1910; Home Geography, Co-author D. C. Ridgley, 1915; Nature Study articles, School Century, 1907-08; Primary Reading, Illinois Instructor, 1907-08-09; Number Work; Practical School

School Journal, 1909-10-11; Reading and Nature Study, Practical School Journal, 1911-12; First Year Phonics, School News, 1912-13; Primary Nature Study, Practical School Journal, 1913-14-15; Primary Geography, Nature Study, Gymnastics, Language, Picture Study, Seatwork and Reading, Practical School Journal 1913-1918; Primary Number, School Century, 1918-19.

Clarissa E. Ela:—

The Manual Arts. Co-author Wm. T. Bawden. Normal School Quarterly, Oct., 1905.

Manfred J. Holmes:—

Editor of the Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education, 1902-10; Editor of the Normal School Quarterly, 1902; The Lesson. Normal School Quarterly, October, 1909.

G. H. Howe:—

Arithmetical Expression and Analysis. Co-author Irene Atkin. Normal School Quarterly, Oct., 1918.

Frances James:—

Color Tablet, Practical Problems in Applied Color. Co-author Edna G. Benson, 1920.

George J. Kuderna:—

Tetraphenylmethan. Series of articles in Journal of American Chemical Society, 1912.

Margaret E. Lee:—

The Value of the Kindergarten in Elementary Education, Proceedings of State Teachers' Association, 1916; The Kindergarten and Its Relation to Primary Education, Normal School Quarterly, Jan., 1915.

O. L. Manchester:—

The Tariff Question in American History, Normal School Quarterly, April, 1903 and Oct., 1907; Our Money History, Normal School Quar-

terly, Jan., 1906, and Oct., 1910; Economics in the Public Schools, Normal School Quarterly, Oct., 1908; Articles in Journal of Education School Review, Journal of Political Economy and School and Home Education. Latin and English Correlation.

Ange V. Milner:—

The Formation and Care of School Libraries, Normal School Quarterly, Oct., 1903; Inexpensive Resources for Small Libraries, Public Libraries, July, 1906; School Libraries, Course of Study for the Common Schools of Illinois, 1903, 1907, 1912; School Libraries. A series of practical papers, School News. Sept., 1906, July, 1911; "I. S. N. U. in February, 1918". Poem, Vidette, Feb., 20, 1918.

Grace Arlington Owen:—

Modern Americans, Co-author Chester M. Sanford, 1918; Modern Europeans, Co-author Chester M. Sanford, 1919; Other Soldiers, Co-author Chester M. Sanford, 1920; Engaged by Wednesday, Play; The Wonderful Story of Illinois, 1917; Short stories and articles in Rofeco Magazine Youth's Companion and School News; The Reading Assignment in Elementary School; Normal School Quarterly, Oct. 1919.

Alice Jean Patterson:—

The Spinner Family, 1903; Practical Nature Study. Joint-author Coulter and Coulter, 1909; Studies in Science, 1919; Silver-cap, King of the Frost Fairies, in collection for the Children's Hour; A study of Potatoes and Corn, Normal School Quarterly, 1911; A few of the Birds, Flowers and Trees of Illinois, 1914; Lessons in Nature Study Agriculture; Insect Musicians. School and Home Education, Sept., 1914; Children and Gardens. School and Home Educa-

tion, Oct., 1915; A study of Trees in Winter, School and Home Education, Jan., 1916; The Place of Elementary or General Science in the School Curriculum, School and Home Education, March, 1917; Educational Value in Children's Gardens, Nature Study Review, March, 1916; A Study of Spiders, Nature Study Review, Sept., 1916; Some Insect Studies, Nature Study Review, March, 1914; Preparation of Nature-Teachers, Nature Study Review, Dec., 1915; Lessons in Nature Study Agriculture based on the State Course of Study. School News, 1913-17 and 1918-20.

Harvey A. Peterson:—

Methods of Testing Vision and Hearing of School Children, Normal School Quarterly, July, 1918; The Generalizing Ability of Children, Journal of Educational Psychology, 1914; Correlation of Mental Abilities in Normal School Students, Psychological Review, 1908.

John L. Pricer:—

First Course in General Science, Co-authors, F. D. Barber and H. W. Adams, 1916; Report on Correlation of Science Work in the High School, Proceedings of Illinois High School Conference, 1917; Preliminary Report on Minimum Essentials for a High School Course in Botany, Proceedings of Illinois High School Conference, 1916; Final Report on Minimum Essentials for a High School Course in Botany, Proceedings of Illinois High School Conference, 1917; Factors involved in the Determination of the Minimum Essentials of a Course, Proceedings of Illinois High School Conference, 1917; The Outlook for Biology in the Re-organization of Secondary Education, Proceedings of the Illinois High

School Conference, 1919. (Published also in School and Home Education, Jan., 1920); Preliminary Report on the Content of Two-Year Courses in Fundamental Science for the High School, Proceedings of the Illinois High School Conference, 1919; The High School Science Curriculum, with Special Reference to the Common Pabulum of Science, Proceedings of the Illinois High School Conference. (Published soon); General Science vs. Special Science, School and Home Education, Feb., 1915; Editor of the last seven volumes of the Transactions of the Illinois State Academy of Science.

Douglas C. Ridgley:—

Geography of Illinois, 1920; A trip around the world on the fortieth parallel of North Latitude, 1916; General Circulation of the Atmosphere, 1910; Rainfall of the Earth, 1910; Vegetation Zones of the Earth, 1910; Home Geography. Co-author Lura M. Eyestone, 1915; World as a Whole. Co-author Mary E. Robb, 1916; North America. Co-author, Mary E. Robb, 1916; South America and Europe. Co-author Mary E. Robb, 1917; Physiography Note Book; Commercial Geography note book; Outline maps, a series of more than a hundred maps for the teaching of Geography; Geography for the Grades. School News, 1906-09, '07-'08-'09-'10-'11, '18-'19; Teaching of Place Geography, Journal of Geography, Sept., 1912; The Problem of Place Geography, Journal of Geography, June, 1914; With the American Expeditionary Forces, a series of articles based on personal experiences of seven months in Europe, School and Home Education, Education Journal of Indianapolis and Ohio School Journal, 1919-20.

Pearl Salter:—

Relation of Costume Design to the Fine Arts, *Industrial Arts Magazine*, July-Aug., 1919.

Chester M. Sanford:—

Modern Americans, Co-author Grace A. Owen, 1918; Modern Europeans, Co-author Grace A. Owen, 1919; Other Soldiers, Co-author Grace A. Owen, 1920.

H. H. Schroeder:—

The Psychology of Conduct, Applied to the Problem of Moral Education in the Public Schools, 1911; An Analysis of the Cost of Public Education in Peoria, 1917; Post-hypnotic Suggestion and Determinism, *Psychological Review*, May, 1902; School Lawlessness, *Journal of Education*, Jan., 1904; Moral Instruction and Moral Training, *The Western Teacher*, Jan., 1906; Psychology in the Normal School, *American Education*, Nov., 1906; The Carnegie Foundation and State Institutions, *The Western Teacher*, June, 1908; Self-esteem and the Love of Recognition as Source of Conduct, *International Journal of Ethics*, Jan., 1909; The Religious Element in the Public Schools, *Educational Review*, April, 1909; The Problem of Moral Education in the Public Schools, Department of Public Institution, Madison, Wis., 1910; Conduct and the Child, *The Child*, London, England, Aug., 1912; A Real Problem for Educational Psychology, *Journal of Educational Psychology*, Oct., 1913; His-

tory of the Training of Secondary School Teachers, *The Alumni Quarterly*, May, 1914; Manners and Morals, a series of articles, *School News*, 1914-15.

Ruby T. Scott:—

A program for Constructive English in the Grades, *Normal School Quarterly*, July, 1919.

Eleanor Sheldon:—

Oral Themes—Ways and Means of Increasing the Effectiveness of Instruction in English Composition, *Journal of National Educational Association*, 1912.

E. A. Turner:—

Our Common Friends and Foes, 1911; A Rural Arithmetic, Co-author, I. A. Madden, 1916; The Essentials of Good Teaching, 1920.

F. W. Westhoff:—

School Songs for Special Days, Coda, 272, 1896; Select Rote Songs and Elementary Music Reader, 1903; Elements of Music and Notation, 1910; Elements of Music in Song, 1912; Songs for Sight-Singing, Series 1, 2, 3, 4, 1916; Incidental Music (for piano) to "The Pageant of Illinois," 1918; About 65 Anthems; About 75 easy pieces for Band in manuscript; Greeting to Spring, an Overture for Band in manuscript.

Arthur R. Williams:—

Some Aspects of Commercial Training. Co-author Verle Sells *Normal School Quarterly*, Oct., 1916.

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